# Monathona

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New Series No. 328.

日七十月三年二十二緒光

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

三拜禮

党九廿月四英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

## Banks. THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :- HONGKONG.

Court of Directors: D. Gillies, Esq. ChowTungShang,Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen,Esq. H. Stolterfoht, Esq. Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Chief Manager, GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent. Hongkong, 23rd October, 1893. THE MERCANTILE BANK OF

INDIA, LIMITED. AUTHORISED CAPITAL .....£1,500,000 

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.

per annum on the Daily Balance. ON NEW FIXED DEPOSITE :--For 12 Months...... per cent. ·····3} # DEPOSITS RENEWED ON OLD TERMS. J. W. R. TAYLOR, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th December, 1895. THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA. INCORPOPATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE :- LONDON. RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT

ACCOUNT at the Rate of a per cent, per annum on the Dally Balances. On Fixed Deposits for 12 months... 4 per cent. "б" ... 31- " ... 2 T. H. WHITEHEAD, Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1895. LTONGKONG AND SHANGHA! BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....\$10,000,000 RESERVE FUND ......\$ 5,750,000 RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS ... \$10,000,000 COURT OF DIRECTORS

A. McConachie, Esq.—Chaliman. IST. C. MICHARLSEN, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. Hon. J. J. Bell-Irving. J. Kramer, Esq. G. B. Dodwell, Esq. D. R. Sassoon, Esq. R. Shewan, Esq. M. D. Esekiel, Esq. R. M. Gray, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq. CHIRY MANAGER: Hongkong-T. JACKSOM, Esq.

MANAGER: Shanghal-J. P. WADE GARD'NER, Esq. LONDON BANKERS-LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, HONOKONG-INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per Cent, per Annum on the daily balance, INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 21 per Cent. per Annum. For 6 months, 31 per Cent. per Annum. For 12 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum. T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager. Hongkong, 15th February, 18c6. HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAL BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 31 PKR

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HOMORORG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT, per annum. For the Hongkong and Shanghai BANKING CORPORATION.

CENT. per annum.

T. JACKSON. Chief Manager, Hongkong, 1st August, 1895.

## Notice of Firms.

GEORGE FENWICK AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

TOTICE is hereby given that during my Temporary Absence from the Colony, Mr. WILLIAM G. WINTERBURN has been appointed ACTING GENERAL MANAGER of the above FIRM. By Order,

geo. Fenwick, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1896. SPECIAL NOTICE.

TATE the Undersigned beg to the Public that we have This Day PURCHASED from Messes. WING CHEONG & Co. the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FIXTURES and GOODWILL of their BUSINESS as MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and MERCHANTS and SHIPCHANDLERS, and the Register on THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, the Business will be conducted from this 18th will be entitled to an allotment of one B Share day of February, 1896, as heretofore. FOOK CHEONG & Co., No. 44, Praya Contral. AH YON.

Managing Pariner. Hongkong, 18th February, 1806.

Masonic.

No. 525, E.C. HALL Zetland Street, on FRIDAY, the 1st Shares can be Registered. May, at 6.30 for o p.m. precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to altend. Manghong, said April, 1906,

## Insurances.

THE STANDARD is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES. FUNDS exceed Eight Millions Sterling. ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION

STERLING. For Forms of Proposal and every information. Apply to

DODWELI, CARLILL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, and March; 1896.

EMPRESS ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED. FIRE AND MARINE.

have This Day been appointed RISKS at CURRENT RATES. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co. Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG. THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above

Company are prepared to accept First Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURPENT RATES.

SIEMSSEN & Co. Hongkong, 28th May, 1895.

GENERAL NOTICE. THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } EQUAL TO RESERVE FUND ...... \$318,000.00. 605] BOARD OF DIRECTORS. LEE SING, Esq. LO YEUR MCOM, Esq. LOU TEO SHUM, Esq.

MANAGER.--HO AMEL ARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken VI at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the

l Wazid. HEAD OFFICE, 8 & c, PRAYA WEST. Hon mone, 17th December, 1882. NOTICE,

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .....\$1,000,000 The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISES at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies, CHAU TSEUNG FAT,

Sceretary. HEAD OFFICE. No. 2. QUEEN'S ROAD WEEK. Hongkong, 26th May, 1904.

## Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION. The following is published.

By Command. J. H. STEWART LOCKHART, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 22nd April, 18c6. NOTICE TO MARINERS.

T TNDER the Praya Reclamation Ordinance No. 16 of 1889, a DOUBLE ROW OF PILES will be driven into the See-bed for marking the LINES of the RUBBLE STONE FOUNDATIONS of the SEA WALL and EMBANKMENT, from MORRISON STREET to the HASTERN END of WINGLOK STREET. The Work of driving the Piles constructing the Foundations having been commenced on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Masters of Vessels, Launches, Junks, Cargo Boats, &c. are hereby warned that they must exercise caution in approaching within 50 yards of the said Work, and that they will be held RESPON-SIBLE for any DAMAGE caused by them to such Piles or Work.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,

LIMITED. NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS. BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT. upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1895 has This Day been DECLARED. WARRANTS will be issued on the rith

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents. CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

Honekons, 25th April, 1806. UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS. N INTERIM BONUS of TWENTY PER CENT upon CONTRIBUTIONS for the year 1805 has been DECLARED.
WARRANTS will be issued on the 30th

By Order of the Board, N. J. RDE, Hongkong, 20th April, 1806.

ofiares rerrhord minks' minten: A NISSUE of B SHARES is offered to the Registered Shareholders of the above COMPANY in the proportion of one B Share for every Share they hold. Every Shareholder on for every Share, whether A or B, registered in his name. All applications must be made on forms for the purpose, which may be obtained at the HOMOKOMO AND SHANGHAT BANKING CORPORATION on and after the 23rd instant, [390 and must be filled up and lodged with that Bank on or before THURSDAY, the 7th May next, together with a sum of ONE DOLLAR for every Sharp applied for as a first instalment. A Race of will be given, which must be forwarded to the COMPANY in change for Scrip. No further call will be payable in respect of these

Shares without at least two months notice. The SHARE REGISTER will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 23rd Instant, to THURS REGULAR MEETING of the above DAY, the 7th day of May, following, both days LODGE will be held in the Farmacout inclusive, during which period no Transfer of iohn d. Humphreys & son,

General Managers

Intimations.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REMARKS LONDON, &c. ... Canton .......A. G. Cubitt, R.N.R.....About and May ... Freight or Pausage. SHANGHAI.....Mirzopore.......J. R. Lendon, R.N.R. ... About and May ... Freight or Passage. (Passing through the Inland Sec.) 

For Further Particulars, apply to H. A. RITCHIR, Superintendent, Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.

> THE PHARMACY. TANSAN,

TANSAN This refreshing and invigorating Table Water contains 8 per cent, more IRON CARBONATE than any Water from similar Spas.

Sole Agents for Hongkowe and South of China :-FLETCHER & CO. CARMICHARL & CO.

## THE HONGKONG BUTCHERY.

Nos. 11, 18 and 18 Central Market.

TRYOUR.

EAL SAUSAGES 25 Cents per ...

HOTEL,

BOLOGNA-SAUSAGES to Cente per b. BHIPPING AND COAST PORT ORDERS WILL HAVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 11th February, 1895.

THE

HOTEL METROPOLE. I, TSURIJI, TORYO.

5. BUND. POKOHAMA.

FIRST-CLASS HOTELS, centrally situated, well-fatuished, the Coldine under the Supervision of approved French Chef has no equal ENTIRE FOREIGN MANAGEMENT

J. TATAM.

Experienced English matron in attendance. The Hotel steam-launch with European Agent attends arrivals, and departures ; every

assistance given in clearing luggages and affording information. Passengers are met at the Rallway Station. VISITORS have the option of messing either in TOKYD or YOKOHAMA, without extra charge—THE ONLY HOTEL OFFERING SUCH AN ADVANTAGE. EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSER

on the Premises. Certified Guides are in attendance at both Hotels...

THE CLUB HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, PROFESSIONS.

E. V. SIOEN, Manager,

YOKOHAMA.

L. DEWETTE, Manager,

A. Y. Z. TELEGRAM CODE. Consisting of nearly 30,000 Sentences and Prices, &n. with a liberal capply of spars weeds for the use of BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, St., the Code words carefully compiled from the "Official Vocabulary," by sliminating many thousand objectionable weeds;

by GEO. AGER, LL.D., compiled of the well-known series of AGER'S CODES, PRICE......9.50. Hongkong, 25th April, 1896.

1,400 PRKT ABOVE SBA LEVEL. TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS TELEPHONE "Exculator, ". Hongrous,

THE TEMPERATURE IS AT LEAST 10 DEGREES COOLER THAN IN QUBBNS ROAD,

DINNER AT SOME TIPPIN AT 1 P.M. ARRANGEMENTS can be made for TIFFIN or DINNER PARTIES is PRIVATE DIRECT ROOMS. For further Particulars apply to

THE MANAGER mount ausem motel Intimations.

## ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG HOTEL-PRAYA.

ALL GOODS SOLD BY US ARE GUARANTEED

TO BE OF

## MANUFACTURE ONLY.

·Homkong, 25th April, 1896.

W. JACKSON, Manager.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. GENERAL STORE-REEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS. SHIPCHANDLERY DEPARTMENT,

CIR CHAS, PRICE & Co.'s ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS. ENGLEBERT'S CYLINDER OIL.

CRANE'S CYLINDER OIL. VALVOLINE, CASTOR OIL, &c., &c. TUCK'S GENUINE PATENT FACKING.

ASBESTOS PACKINGS of all kinds. PARAGON PATENT PACKING. ROPE, CANVAS, &c.

HUBBUCK'S PAINTS and VARNISHES. HOLZAPPEL'S PATENT COMPOSITION, ANTI-CORROSIVE and ANTI-FOULING, for STEEL VESSELS. SOAPSTONE ENAMEL COMPOSITIONS for Holds, BUNKERS and Top-SIDES. FRESH WATER SUPPLIED.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



YUEN WO.

TELEPHONE, No. 135.

## WHISKIES

Per Dones "CLUB" "SPECIALLY SELECTED" ..... 10.00 "SPHINX BLEND" ...... 9.00 Hong Name: - 30 "CHOICE OLD HIGHLAND" ...... 7.00 "GLENLIVET" ..... 6.00

BOTTLED BY :--GANDE PRICE & CO.. WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

No. 12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Hongkong, aust April, 1896.

OUR GREAT AIM IS TO SUPPLY OUR CUSTOMERS WITH THE VERY BEST

ARTICLE AT A LOW PRICE,

THAT IS WHY WE ARE INTRODUCING BRAUN'S "EXPORT" BEER

PRICE -\$10.50 per Case of 6 dozen Pintz. \$12.50 per Case of 4 dozen Quarts. Cash on Deltvery.

THE SKATTLE BREWING & MALTING CO., CHINA-JAPAN AGENCY. Head Office: -8, D'Aguilar Street, Honghong.

For price and terms, apply to THE MANAGER. Hongkong, 22nd January, 1896.

> EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE. JASTRAM'S PATENT

## GOLDEN MEDAL PETROLEUM ENGINES

OF 2 20 12 H.P. FOR FACTORIES AND LAUNCHES. WORKED BY ORDINARY PETROLEUM.

Consumption of Petroleum 1 lb. per H.P. and Hour. A Working Stationary Engine and a Launch with a 4 H.P. Engine will be shown and full particulars be given on application.

SCHEELE & CO., HONGKONG, SOUR AGENTS FOR THE HAST.

NO PROPESSIONAL ENGINEER REQUIRED.

## G. H. MUMM & Cos CHAMPAGNE.

p Querte consecutions \$33

SHEWAN & Co Agents.

[1916

## Hangkong, 13th May, 1804.

gratifying in these days of typhoid to come across a really pure and palatable. Table Water. AQUARIUS" is such, and curiously enough hails from the shiny, its birth-place being Shanghai. "AQUARIUS"

is so popular in China that it is proposed to open an Agency in London. We have tried it ourselves-with Whisky-and found it admirable-"SPORTING TIMES," 8rd August, 1895.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and EPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## To-day's Adbertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, SAMARANG AND SOURABAYA. THE Steamship

"WUHU," Captain Vaughan, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, at II A.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Hongkong, 29th April, 1896. DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

LIMITED. FOR AMOY AND TAMSUI. THE Company's Steamship

"FORMOSA," Captain Douglas, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers. Hongkong, 29th April, 1896.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED. FOR SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

THE Steamship

"PAKHOL" Captain Stott, will be despatched on SATUR DAY, the 2nd May. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. Hongkong, coth April, 1806. CHINA NATIGATION COMPANY,

LIMITED. FOR TIENTSIN.

" nanchang," Captain Finlayson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 4th May. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. -Hongkong, 20th April, 1806. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE. ONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamship.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside. Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense. J. S. VAN BUREN,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1806.

## Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED. VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

CIMPLE AERATED WATER

CODA WATER.

EMONADE.

CINGER ALE.

C ARSAPARILLA.

D ASPBERRYADE, &c. DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & Co.'s WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly

qualified English Chemist and will bear compa-

rison with the best English Manufactures. Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSES and other Large Consumers.

Any complaints should be addressed to the Manager. Hongkong, and May, 1804.

> S: WATSON & CO.. LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINES AND PIRITS.

ALL these are selected by our London House, bought direct at first hand, imported in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus saving all intermediate profits, and enabling us to supply the best growths at MODERATE PRICES.

PRICE LISTS.

with Full Details, to be had on Application.

PORT siter removal should be rested a month | grapple with the evils arising out of the before use. When required for drinking at the Dispensary before being sent out.

SHERRY.—Excellent Dinner and After Dinner | Ordinance so monstrously unjust in its trug Keres Wines, gene Reine anter 63

extincially made from valsing and corrents. In June, 1889, and by this Ordinance the as is generally the case with Cheep Wiese. I Sanitary. Board as an intelependent the I had williars we the invitation with relucions.

## Intimations.

BRANDY, -All our Brandy is guaranteed to be pure Cognac, the difference in price being merely a question of age and wintage.

WHISKY,-All our Whisky is of excellent quality and of greater age than most brands in the market. The SCOTCH WHISKY marked "E" is universally popular, and is pronounced by the best local connoisseurs to be superior to any other brand in the Hongkong market.

We only guarantee our WINES and SPIRITS to be genuine when bought direct from us in the Colony or from our authorised Agents at the Coast, Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD. THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY. Hongkong, 10th January, 1806.

The Monakona Welegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1896.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SANT-TARY AFFAIRS OF HONGKONG.

(Continued from April 15th.)

From the first settlement of the "Island" had in its own hands and in the hands of In like manner the power of the Board directly or indirectly, with sanitation in with the duty of examining and approving l'filth saturated subsoil in and about all all designs for buildings to be erected on I dwelling houses, and that there was but one leased lands and with the general super- I fair and honest method of doing that, and vision of all private dwellings and shops. I that was at the public expense. If the Board If at any time the laws in force were found had been empowered to undertake the unequal to the requirements of sanitary redrainage of all existing buildings at the science the Government could, by means public expense, as well as the sanitary imperfect as they were they had never powers conferred by it should be exercised been properly enforced; that the sanitary staff was insufficient: that the sewers were capable of being rendered efficient, but I representatives of the public, had, as one that the drainage of the public and private of their special functions, to restrain the buildings was so thoroughly rotten that exercise of the law in its severity when it improved system could obviate the dangers

arising from them. economy. It is unjust to compel a landlord to throw all the blame on the Board, the to pay a lump rum for remedying defects which members were unable ito exercise their have virtually received official sanction. The powers to check overcrowding because they

payment for these improvements should be could only legislate for neighbourhoods distributed over several years. As the general marked out for them by the Government public and the tenants are the principal bens- and because the Government had pledged ficiaries by the expenditure for house improve- itself to the public to carry out part passu ment, it will be just and expedient for the with the work of the Board a grand Government to pay for their execution out of General Revenue." The Government, with complete legisla- its promises.

tive and executive power in its own hands. with an overflowing treasury and a large reserve, did absolutely nothing for six years after Mr. Chanwick's report was published to the world. It neither amended the law, so as to prevent the construction of insanitary dwellings in the future, nor did it make any strempt to defective legislation and absence of once it should be ordered to be decented at | adequate supervision in the past. When the Government went to work in 1887 and 1888 it brought forward a Building Wines of very superior Vintages. All are provisions and so utterly regardless of private rights, that it had to be speedily withdrawn, sand sno, amended Building CLARET. Our Clarets, including the lowest Ordinance was passed until 1890. A priced, are guaranteed to be the geneine Public Health Ordinance was introduced product of the juice of the grape and are not | and passed in 1888 and brought into force

popularly constituted body was first brought into existence. There had been Sanitary Boards in existence previously, but they were under official control, sat in private, and had no independent powers This Ordinance made no provision for the supply or distribution of water, although the Government had taken vigorously in hand, as before noted, the duty of providling that sanitary necessary in adequate. quantity. The public sewers were retained by the Government under their own control and the new Sanitary Board was entrusted with no power over them, or over the Department responsible for them, either as to their construction or as to their sanitary maintenance. Private drains, private dwelling-houses, markets, and slaughter houses were placed entirely under the Board, as were insanitary nuisances generally, and the surface cleanliness of the city and its surroundings. Very extensive powers to legislate by means of bye-laws were conferred on the Board, but it had no power to select or appoint its own officers. It had to take what the Governor gave it in that way, and there was no provision for any Medical Officer of Health or for any medical expert to assist the Board. The Colonial Surgeon was ex officio a member, but was in no way bound to assist the Board except by his presence at its periodical meetings. Ordinance dealt also with overcrowding but the sections relating to that subject could only be put in force in districts to in 1841 until June, 1888, the Government | be named by the Governor in Council its officers the absolute control and over the construction of dwellings was management of everything connected, limited to buildings to be constructed after the Ordinance came into force and

the colony. The ownership of the soil did not empower them to apply the new was vested in the Crown. The Governor I rules to existing buildings, and the same was the agent of the Crown, with full rule applied to existing drains. They powers to grant leases upon such terms could only be forcibly reconstructed and conditions as in the exercise of his if insanitary and defective. That is. discretion he thought fit, and the leases a drain was defective the Board could granted were in terms such that an compel the owner to amend the defect. insanitary dwelling in the colony ought to but could only require the entire rehave been an impossibility. The Govern- construction on the latest models if the ment laid out the city and planned the drain was both defective and insanitary. roads and streets, and constructed and In this way the Legislature endeavoured to remained in full possession of the sewers | protect existing interests and to evade the andmain drains. It had in it hands the entire I duty and responsibility thrown on it by legislative and executive authority and the Mr. Chadwick's report, of undertaking the power of the purse, both to raise and expend entire reconstruction of the private drainmonies, and there were two special depart- I age at the public expense, and here lies ments charged with the duty of providing the fons et origo omniun malorum. If Mi for and safeguarding the health of the city Chapwick's report had been carefully and of the island, the Medical Department, studied it would have been clear that the under a well paid Colonial Surgeon, and one thing above all other things to be atthe Surveyor-General's Department, which I tended to and carried out at once and comwas in charge of the roads, streets and pletely was the reconstruction of the prisewers and was entrusted by Ordinance vate drainage and the cleansing of the

of its official majority in the Legislative supervision of all new buildings and Council, alter and amend the law. If I drains, the work could and would have nothing short of reconstruction could effect | been thoroughly carried out long before any necessary sanitary reform in any part 1894 and there would have been, when of the city the Government had full power, the plague found its way to Canton, no under the terms of the Crown leases, to Taipingshan and no First Street, with soil playing havoc among all classes, the Second resume any lot or lots at a figure the saturated with fifth and with houses piled Queen, the mother of the Helr Apparent, having settlement of which was in its own hands, together and overcrowded to attract and the Surveyor-General for the time being harbour the disease and root it for all being sole arbitrator and umpire as to the time to come in the soil of the island. The amount to be paid for the land and build- | Sanitary Board had, until after 1894, but lngs taken. From 1874 onward to 1888 very limited powers with reference to the Government had ample notice, from existing buildings and drains, and furtherthe reports of the Colonial Surgeon in more the members were restrained from the first instance, and from Mr. CHADWICK. | pressing to their fullest extent the powers later on, that large portions of the city they actually possessed by the promise of were in a terribly insanitary condition and the Government to the people in the that it was only a question of time when person of their representatives that in the results would be manifest in the shape putting the Ordinance into operation the of an epidemic of more than ordinary greatest care and caution should be exermalignity. Mr. Chanwick's report, dated I cised to inflict no hardships on individuels. in June, 1882, pointed out clearly that the and by the orders of the Secretary of State laws were-defective and incomplete; that when sanctioning the Ordinance that the

nothing but complete reconstruction on an pressed unduly on existing interests. The Board is now blamed for not having, during the short period from June, 1888, to Mr. Chapwick pointed out, in the the beginning of 1894, in five years and clearest and most unmistakeable lan- a half, revolutionized existing buildings guage, that the Government, and not the and existing drains over large areas of individual land owners, was responsible the city, the growth of nearly fifty years, for this condition of affairs, and he when their powers were in the main recommended that the reconstruction limited to buildings and drains to be thereshould be carried out by the Government | after constructed, and when the Government. and at the expense of the public Treasury. having complete legislative authority His words are:-"The complete and in itself and ample means in the Treasury. proper execution of this work can only be I had refused to undertake the work and effected by the Government undertaking | rejected the advice and recommendation it. The cost of the work will be consider- of its own chosen surveyor. As to overable, even if carried out with the greatest | crowding, for which the Governor sough

with the greatest moderation.

unofficial members of the Board, as the

construction, and it neglected to carry out

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

RUSSIA AND CHINA.

Mr. Curson, in reply to a question, said that

the Russian Ambassador absolutely denied the

existence of any secret treaty whereby large

tracts of Chinese territory had been caded to

ARRIVAL OF LI HUNG-CHANG

AT ODESSA.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Chamberisin, in the House of Commons,

read an extract from President Kruger's raply to

the invitation to visit England, which was

met with an imposing reception.

. . . .

Li Hung-chang has arrived at Odessa and

LONDON, April 27th.

scheme of city extension and of tramway

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

SIXTEEN cases of plague to-day.

THE Chinese torpedo-catcher Felyis arrived a Woosung on the 23rd from Foochow,

THE bridge work for the new Tientsin Peking Railway has, we learn from a home paper, been placed in the hands of Sir Benjamin Baker.

A FACTORY for the manufacture of the newest kinds of rifles and cannons will be amalgamated with the Hanyang Iron Works by order of H. E. Chang Chih-tung. THE O. & O. steamer Copile on her present trip,

established a record by her run between San

Francisco and Yokohamo, doing the distance in

13 days, 15 hours, 33 minutes. MESSES SPIEDEL & Cor's new "Orient" rice mill at Saigon was almost completely destroyed by fire on the 21st inst. The mill had only been running a few days, and was only

THE local agents of the O. & O. and P. M. Steamship Companies advertise that, beginning with the City of Rio de Janeiro, leaving here May 21st, all the steamers of the two companies will call at Honolulu.

partially insured.

MR. CHINDA, the Japanese Consul-General at Shanghal, arrived at Ichang from Chungking on the 16th and left there, accompanied by his interpreter, Mr. Narabara, the next day for Hankow and Shanghai,

THE wild and untamed Nanyang cruiser Nastung, which was piled up near Wuhu in the 9th moon of last year, was, says the China Gastle, floated on the 11th inst., seemingly little the worse for her protracted sojourn in the paddy-

A PARTY of foreigners and petty native officials have begun surveying the track for the proposed railway from Nanking to Chinkiang. A maloo is to be constructed in the city of Nanking leading to the starting point of the rallway at the Tungchi Gate outside the city.

A SHOAL has been discovered, says the Nagaeakl Shipping List, in the Gulf-of Tokushima, to the west of Klushiu, just outside Omura Bay. The report of the Commandant of the Sasabo Submarine Mining Depôt states that it is some 200 metres west of Magura-shima, one of the Tsukumo-shima group, latitude 33 ° 8 ' 25 " N., longitude 129° 38' 53" E.

WE learn that the trouble with the last batch of Sikh recruits for the Police Force has at last been settled and that the men have signed on and were sworn in this morning. We are informed that they will be allowed to remit half of their pay, \$12.50 per month, to India at 44 cents to the supee, which is nearly equivalent to the Rs. 29 demanded by the men on arrival here.

LATEST Bangkok exchanges to hand describe the sanitary condition of that capital as terrible. The supply of water is very scanty, and what little there is is totally unfit for use. Cholera is even been attacked. The King is taking active measures, but no hopes are entertained of the dread disease being controlled until the rains set in.

AT the Magistracy this morning a Portuguese youth was convicted, on the evidence of gardener, of wilfully damaging the plants and flowers in the Public Gardens. From the evidence given, it appears that hands of children are in the habit of running about the gardens about dusk, pulling up the labels attached to plants and trees, running over flower beds, and doing other damage. One of the gardeners last night gave chase and caught the prisoner. This young intrikin called two of his companions, who declared that the damage was done by a youngster who was not caught. Commander Hastings inflicted a fine of \$10, with the option of a month's imprisonment.

UNDER the heading of "Game Laws in Kores, the Eastern World remarks :- "But for the fact that a rescript by the King of Korea prohibiting the further "Indiscriminate" slaughter in that country was issued on the 2nd of April, and not on the ust, the rescript might be treated as a seasonable April joke. As it is, however, there is room for the suspicion that a little discrimination in the killing of foreigners may still be looked upon with a lenient eye. But the Orient so often finds its salvation in qualifications that we must not be surprised. Provision is also made for cases in which foreigners peremptorily and forcibly refuse to take their departure from this world via Kores, and in such cases all loys Kereaus are exhorted not to insist upon the apparent immediate necessity, but to report the case to the proper authorities. This is solid progress. Next, if the world continues to move we may expect to hearthat Japanese coolies will be prohibited from hunting foreign sailors."

"Straight over there you see the Thames. the right are the Houses of Parliament, and a little to the left is the wonderful Tower Bridge." Gent.: "But where? I don't see anything." "Oh, well, that's where they are; but his a bit foggy this morning."

MEMORANDA.

THUREDAY, John April. Bones Warrants to contributors lesued Walou Insurance Co., Limited, on this date. PRIDAY, -1st May.

Noon.-Victoria will leave for Victoria, B.C., and Tacoms, vis usual ports of call. 2 p.m.—Entries for Gymkhana meeting close Colonel The O'Gorman, Hon. Secretary, at the Hosgkong Club.

SATURDAY,—20d May. 3 p.m.-Rifle Brigade Sports at Bay View.

o p.me-Moeting of Zetland Lodge.

Chamberlain) was hopeful of a percetal solution of the South African problem, and sided that he Daylight.—Pers leaves for San Francisco, via

THE Danish Government has introduced a Bill into the Folkething granting a concession to the

London firm of Punchard & Co., for the construction of a harbour at Sandnösbage, on the west coast of Jutland. The Government guarantees an annual return of £8,000 with a 24 feet depth of water, or of £10,000 with a depth of 16 feet, for a period of a hundred years.

THE Duke of York presided on and ult. at the seventy-second meeting of the National Lifeboat Institution, held in St. Martin's Town-hall, and in moving the adoption of the report, reviewed the work of the institution during the year, mentioning that 533 lives and 35 vessels were saved by lifeboats. A Lifeboat Saturday collection was to be instituted in London on May 16th. The Duke concluded by urging the claims of the institution to the support of all classes of the public. The report was adopted, and other business transacted. The Duke of Norfolk, the Earl of Dudley, Mr. Macartney, M.P., Admiral Sir G. Willer, the Earl of Drogheds, Lord Duncannon, and Sir E. Birkbeck were among those who took part in the proceedings.

PHILATELISTS will shoully have a new stamp to go crazy over. The Japanese Government is said to intend to issue two new postage stamps, the expulsion of all Christian missionaries in one bearing the portrait of the late Prince Arlangawa and the other that of the late Prince-Kitashirakawa. The new stamps are to commemorate the achievements of the two deceased Imperial Princes in connection with the late war. As portraits of sovereigns and princes of the Impulal blood have never been used for such pure uses in Japan heretofore, the authorities have carefully considered the subject and referred the matter to the families of the two Princes On receipt of a reply from the relatives of the deceased Princes the Printing Bureau wil proceed with the work. The samples already made are said to be perfect in every respec-The issue of the proposed new stamps will not take place before July or August.

THE Water Lily, 32 tons, and her sister-ships the Manx Fairy and St. Mames Castle, of 27 and 25 tons respectively, have sailed from Liverpool for the Antipodes, consigned to their new owner, who resides in Perth, Western Australia. The little craft were formerly the property of the Manchester Ship Canal Passenger Steamer Company, and had been employed on the Canal in the passenger service, a class work for which they were better adapted than for the perilous undertaking in which they are now engaged. Not having sufficient canacity to carry fuel for a trip of 12,000 miles. the vestels have been rigged as fore and aft schooners, a sale and serviceable rig, which should enable them to make good progress with favourable winds. As the smallest vessels that have ever attempted such a long voyage, the little fiving squadron attracted a good deal of notice in the Mersey, and numbers of people gave them hearty "send off," as they set sail for the Antipodes.—Fairplay.

ONE of the most curious mausoleums in the

world was discovered the other day in an orchard at the village of Noebdenitz, in Saxt-Altenburg A gigantic cak tree, which a storm had robbed of its crown, was up for public auction. Among the bidders happened to be Baron von Thummel scion of a family of ancient lineage that has given the world of literature one charming poet and the Fatherland many distinguished statesmen. The Baron, who lives in neighbouring estate, had ridden to the auction place quite accidentally. Finally the tree was knecked down to him for 200 marks. Upon bis arrival at the castle he told an old servant of his purchase, describing the tree and its situation. The old servant said he remembered attending the funeral of a Baron Thumme seventy or eighty years ago, and that the body had been buried in a thousand year old oak. I cadets who complete a four years' course at West belonging to the parsonage. Investigation clearly proved that the orchard had once been the property of the village church, and that at one side of the old cak was an iron shutter. rusty and time-worn, that the neople the town had always supposed to have been placed there by some joker or mischlevous boy. The iron shutter proved to be the gate to the mausoleum of Baron Hans Wilhelm Thummel, at one time Minister of State of Saxe-Altenburg, who died in 1724, and wished to ling its object and outcome. be buried " in the 1000 year old tree he loved so well." In the hollow of the tree Baron Hans caused to be built a sepulchre of solid masoury large enough to accommodate his coffin. The coffin was placed there, as the church records show, on March 3rd, 1824, and the opening was closed by an iron gate. In the course of time a wall of wood grew over the opening, which had been enlarged to admit the coffin and the workmon, and for many years it has been completely shut, thus removing the last vestige of the odd use to which the old tree had been put. tree has still some life in it, and its rich verdure is only now turning a violet tint. The coffin in which Baron Hans reposes has on one grown to the tree, the dead and the live wood joining together in eternal embrace.

Ir will not fall to strike people as a curious and

interesting fact that the Equitable Life of the

United States, which for so many years has led

the van in respect of volume of new assurances

should in 1895 have fallen behind one, if not two, of its competitors. The matter is really of no practical importance to policy-holders in the Society, but there will be some who will naturally abb "How is this?" and there may even be few who will esperiv refer to the fact as a indication of waning popularity. It is superfluors to say that there would not be the skadow of justification for any such inference. But although those who may sock to justily it will doubtless be very fully aware how utterly baseless it is. I would wenters atowoffer word or two of explanation. As a matter of understanding with the Vatican, with a view to fact, the vast region over which the Equitable's Counterbalancing . the French and Russian operations extend has recently been custailed. GUIDE (at the Stone Gallery, St. Paul's); the arbitrary and unjust action faken by the to submit. I recently instanced the case of Prussis, where the Ministry insisted upon applying to the American Companies rules with which it was impossible for them to comply. and which were only too obviously framed to assungs the jealousies of local Companies rather than from any consideration for the convenience of the Pruncian people. To these conditions flie U. S. Equitable firmly refused to submit, and therefore withdrew from Prunsia, thus without hesitation cutting off one important source of supply. But there were other instances similar in character, such as, for example, the recent atre lous legislation directed in Brazil against foreign Life Companies, and affecting those of the United States in particular. ATO these arbitrary and short-sighted enactments it was hardly to be expected that a great and powerful institution like the U.S. Equitable would submit. Indeed, it would have been impossible for the Soclety to do so without injustice to the general body of its policy-holders ; and, of course, such an effect could not be contemplated for a moment by the executive. Hence another withdrawala progestion of exother imposes per channel for the

AMENT the building of the Peking-Hankow Railway, the Mercury hears that the Chinese Government, before granting the concession, will insist upon being furnished with socurity as to the fulfilment of the work.

THEY Merely Existed.-Professor (lecturing) Oxygen, gentlemen, is essential to all animal existence; there could be no life without it. Strange to say, it was not discovered until a century ago, when-" Student: "What did they do before it was discovered, professor?"

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamship Coptic, Capt. I. Sealby, from San Francisco, via Yokohama and Nagasaki, with the American mails up to 8th April, arrived in harbour this afternoon. We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges for the subjoined interesting telegrams :-

LONDON, April 6th.

The Daily News will to-morrow say it learns from the highest authority in Constantinopic that the Sultan has prepared an Irade decreeing

A dispatch from Constantinople says the local officers at Bitlis have secretly expelled from the place the Rev. George Knapp, who was ordered to proceed to Constantinople to answer charges of sedition and murder made by Turkish officials. NEW YORK, April 6th.

A simple service united Benismin Harrison, twenty-third President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick in wedlock's bond in St. Thomas' Church a half hour before six this evening. Not one of the thirty-six favoured witnesses of the ceremony could fail to have been impressed with its singular unpretentiousness. Benjamin Harrison in a plain man, Mrs. Dimmick is a plain woman. It was fitting, therefore, that in celebrating such auimportant epoch it should be characterised with that every day simplicity of their lives.

John A. Cockerill cables to the Herald from Cairo as follows :—It cannot be denied that there exists in Cairo a strong apprehension that disaster will soon overtake the head of the Dangola expedition: Merchants here who have business relations with the Soudanese report that they have information of a great rising and rioting of Devishes in and around Dongola. They confirm the report that the green flag is up, and a holy war declared. Their opinion is that 50,000 men will soon be ready to intercept the march of the Angle-Egyptian army if the plan of pushing beyond Akasaheb is persisted to.

The newspaper correspondents are much distatisfied because the Bey, who is at the head of the-Intelligence Bureau, and other staff officers are acting as news purveyors to the agents of newspapers in England.

A riot occurred at Jacmel, Hayti, on March 27th. The marauders burned several houses. killed, it is said, ten people, and women and children had to flee from their homes in the" poorer quarters to mansions outside the city for safety. The firing became so general after nightfall that the Dutch Royal Mail Company's steamer Pring Wilhelm IV. had to leave the harbour without her clearance papers and part of her cargo. The vessel has just arrived here. bringing a number of Haytians who were banished because of their display over the death of President Hippolyte.

Frederic St. George de Latour Booth-Tucker, the new commander of the Salvation Army in this country, took the first step to-day toward becoming an American citizen when he made his declaration of intention in the naturalization bureau of the Supreme Court of this county. The Sun's Washington special says:-Those

Point in June will be confronted with the most extraordinary altuation that has ever fallen to the lot of young aspirants for Army commissions. They will find on graduation morning probably not over a dozen vacancies in all the departments of the service for at least seventy men. The Duchess of Manchester will, it is said,

spend next summer at Newport. Her Grace's expected visit there has already stirred up the gossips, and all sorts of rumours are rife concern-BOLOGNA, April 7th.

Count Mattel, discoverer of the system of medicine which bears his name, is dead. The system was a development of homopathy. . Constantinople, April 7th.

'Advices received to-day from Disrbekir indicate beyond reasonable doubt that Rev. George C. Knapp, one of the American missionaries at Bitlis, is confined in fail at Disrbekir Turkish Armenia, and serious international complications are more than likely to follow. It is further announced that Knapp is to be sent from Diarbekir to Alexandretts. a seaport on the bay of Iskanderus, to be either shipped out of the country or delivered to the representakives of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April 7th. President Claveland and Secretary Thurber are quarantined at the White House: Mrs. Cleveland and children are quarantined at at Woodley, and Mrs. Thurber and her little ones are quarantined at their home on I Street. All this and a postponement of a Cabinet meeting in addition is the result of the discovery in the White House nursery between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, Little Esther Cleveland, the President's second daughter, who is two and a half years of age, developed symptoms of measles about that hour.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle says :--- It is understood that the members of the Dreibund, Germany especially, seek an

LONDON, April 8th.

Influence. It is believed that Germany will as a result chiefly of spontaneous resolve | endeavour to secure the election of a pro-German on the past of the management, but also Pope. The meeting of Emperor William at in some instances rendered impersitive owing to | Naples with Cardinal San Felice and the visit authorities in some foreign states, to which it tegarded as showing that the Pope is disposed would have been injurious, if not impossible. It a robbroackment with Germany, and thatha is greatly irritated at the anti-clerical attitude of the Bourgoois Cabinet.

HONGKONG RIPLE ASSOCIATION.

The competition on Salurday afternoon was for the Short Range Cup and Spoons over the 200 and too yards distances. Twenty members competed f the Cup going for the first time to Servenal-Mejor Morrish, R.B. with a very creditable total of 67. Spoons were taken by Captain Bethune, R.H., Colour-Sergeant A Smith, Inspector Butlin, Captain Palmer, O.S.U., and Sergeant-Mejor Morrish, R.B. The following re some of the best scores :---

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## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT. IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION. April 29th.

KENNEDY, APPELLANT, v. J. D. COTTON,

This appeal came on for hearing this morning before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Goodman) and Mr. Justice Sercombe Smith.

Mr. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Dennys, appeared for appellant and the Acting Attorney General (Mr. Pollock) (instructed by the Crown Solicitor); appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Crow, Mr. Kennedy, and a number of others were in Court and appeared to take considerable interest in the proceedings,

Mr. Francis, Q.C., after referring to the Ordinance under which the appeal was brought, and to Ordinance 23 of 1890, under section 4 of which the conviction appealed from had been obtained, called attention to the Imperial Act The Food and Drugs Act 38 and 30 Vic. cap, 63. and to the difference in the provisions of the law with reference to adulteration of foed here and in England. He pointed out that the law in England made separate provision for all the possible cases of adulteration, the addition of deleterious foreign matter, the simple addition of matter not injurious to health but affecting the weight or the measure, and the abstraction of a proportion of the proper constituents of the article offered for sale. He then submitted that the addition to milk of water was not adulteration under the local Ordinance. although certainly punishable in England, but objection was taken by the Acting Attorney General to any argument on that point as being matter of law and not within the competence of the Court to entertain, as the appeal was on the facts only. The Court sustained the objection, the Chief Justice expressing it as his opinion

that any admixture was adulteration. Mr. Francis' then aubmitted, first, that there was no evidence before the Police Magistrate to justify the finding by him of the fact that the milk purchased from the appellant had been adulterated by the addition of water, the only evidence being the opinion of Mr. Crow, a very capable expert, no doubt, but who had not given to the Magistrate any evidence as to the facts on which his opinion was based. Mr. Crow had given the results of his analysis of the specimen of milk submitted to him, but had not stated the normal constituents of milk or indicated the standard by which he gauged the quantity of added water. Mr. Francis contended that there must be facts before the Magistrate on which he could form an independent opinion, or exercise his judgment as to the accuracy and correctness of Mr. Crow. Otherwise the decision was by Mr. Crow and not by the Magistrate. Mr. Francis stated that if a rehearing were granted evidence could be brought to show that 88.5 percentage of water was the approved standard in use in England. The learned Counsel attempted to read from a trade journal entitled the Dairy, but was stopped by the Court. Mr. Francis forther contended that assuming Mr. Crow's evidence to be prima facts sufficient to justify a conviction there was abundant evidence that no water could have been added to the milk in question and that the Magistrate ought to have so found.

The Chief Justice pointed out that there was a weak point in the evidence of Mr. Kennedy and his men, one can being unaccounted for, and there being no evidence as to what was in it. It might have held water and have been accidentally mixed in or with the milk. It may have contained very inferior milk. The case made by the appellant at the Police Court was not therefore conclusive against the possibility of water or inferior milk having been added.

The Court did not call on Mr. Polleck, refused the motion with costs, being of opinion in power and to fojure Englishmen and England. that there was evidence before the Magistrate to justily his decision and no sufficient reason shown by the appellant for reversing it.

## " THE CASE FOR THE UITLANDERS."

Under the above title Mr. Charles Leonard. chairman of the Transvasi National Union, has published in the New Review an article of great value and interest, setting forth the facts of the situation and the grievances of which the Ultiander population at Johannesburg and elsewhere complain. He first shows that the movement was one initiated and carried on, not by the "capitalists of the Rand," but by the general body of the Uitlanders, and that, in fact, the capitalists only threw themselves into it in 1805, when they were at last satisfied that their material interests were in the greatest danger from the policy pursued by President Kruger. He quotes the objects and resolutions of the National Union to show how mederate and reasonable they were. After these claims for justice had been published in a pamphlet,

"Mr. Kruger (says Mr. Leonard) solicited an

interview with the leaders of the Union. I was present, and from that day became, and have remained, convinced that he is spinated by intense hostility to the Ultlanders, and a determination at all hazards to exclude them from a share in the government of the country. During the discussion it was pointed out to him that, if he gave us the vote, the old Burghers would still retain a majority in the Legislature, as we Ulilanders -were-all-congregated-in-two-or-inree-districts, and, consequently, we should only be able to elect (say) six members out of twenty-four; but he was obdurate. He said, too, that, if we could vote, we would also elect our own President, the election being determined by the majority of votes cast in the whole country. In reply we offered, if he would give us the vote for the Chamber, to leave the right to elect the President in the hands of the old Burghers for the present, trusting to time to prove our fitness for citizenship in the fullest sense. In valu! Before that interview endedan interview which I then described as historiohe said to us in anger. "Go back, and tall your i people I will never give them anything. I shall never change my policy; and now let the storm burst! That he told the truth in anger is manifest from the character of the Acts which he has since caused to be placed on the statution POOK'H

Mr. Leonard proceeds to describe these measures and to contrast them with the spirit of the arrangement under which the Boers had their country restored to them by the British Government :-- .

"Nominally carrying out the Convention, the Republic failed to observe the spirit of good feeling and good faith which had, so far as England was concerned, brought it into existence. It made, indeed, the sorriest return for 'magnanimity,' In 1882 the period of residence before acquiring the franchise was increased to five years. After the retrocession the fortunes of the country were for some time at so low an ebb that at one time the Government was compelled to raise five thousand pounds from a private individual. on mortgage of State lands, at 12 per cent. interest, to pay its civil servants. Then came discoveries of gold, by which a large population was moved to settle the country, and to invest millions starting in the development of its re-

been done by the Boers, who had not the money. nor the enterprise, nor the knowledge for the work. But, then, for the Ultlander the Transvani would have been where it was prior to the gold discoveries. Again, the new settlers made their homes and invested their money on the basis of the Constitution as it existed when they came in. As, that they could become Burghers after five years' residence. Before, however, that time clapsed the Legislature increased the period of residence from five years to filteen. In 1800 a Second Chamber was created; and it was provided that Ultlanders could elect members to this Chamber after a two years' residence, and might themselves be eligible for election after four years. This Second Chamber bears no analogy to 'Second' Chambers in other countries-it has no powers in relation to taxation, or any other of the vital functions of government : it does not consider the subjects dealt with by the First Volksrand; and, having no weto or voice on those subjects, it is absolutely powerless to control such legislation by the First Volksraad as affects the lives, liberties, and properties of the people whom it affects to represent. It has been very useful to its inventors, for the fact that it exists has made the outer world believe that the Ultlander in represented .. But its true character and the object of its creation are now so well understood in Africa that it is laughed at as a snare and a delusion. All real power, including the power to levy taxes, is reserved to the First Chamber; and from this Chamber the Uitlander is virtually excluded for ever," grievances, including taxation in excess of the instant.

needs of government, unnecessary taxation on the means of life by import duties, the system of foreign concessions, the refusal of municipal powers, the refusal of education in English, gross official corruption, the curtailment or destruction of liberty of speech and liberty of the press, and so forth; and he gives the following as a schedule of the reasons which justify the Ultlanders in raising their voices, and in looking for sympathy and support from their countrymen and the Biltish Government :-- "(a) That the troubles in Johannesburg were not created by capitalists in 1895 for speculative purposes, but proceeded from a deepseated and a widespread sense of wrong and danger, to which the great body of inhabitants was keenly alive as far back as 1892; (5) that this sense of wrong is well founded, regard being had to the laws which have been passed, and are in contemplation, to interiere with the elementary rights of citizenship—the right to representation, a free press, free speech. and fair education ; (c) that the administration has been hostile, inefficient, and unjust, while there has been great corruptness; (d) that the fiscal aries in Japan, to convert Prince Giwa, the policy of the Government is inconsistent with public rights, while its general policy is fraught with danger not only to Englishmen but to the peace of South Africa; (e) that President Kruger is primarily and mainly responsible for this condition of affairs; (/) that foreign interests as opposed to English Interests, and foreign connections as opposed to English connections, are being unduly fostered and are used to strengthen Mr. Kruger in his policy of hostility to England ; (g) that, spart from mere policy, the burden placed on the Ultlanders' shoulders by means of monor lies and concessions is most serious, and is very detrimental to the interests of those who have invested their capital in the Transvaal (A) that nothing but the franchise and radical reform can be satisfactory : (f) that the rights of Englishmen have of set purpose been destroyed by legislative acts in breach of the Convention which gave back the country to the Boers ; (f) that there is no sign of any intention on M Kruger's part to grant reforms. In brief, the position is this: the Boers are uneducated and suspicious; they dislike taxation and love an unfettered life; they have had a struggle with Englishmen and fear the loss of independence, President Kruger knows their weaknesses, and plays on them, with a view to keeping himself To assist him in his policy he grants concessions to foreigners and creates interests! for foreigners, with the object of playing off their Governments against England in the event of interference on the part of England. (The Boers would hate German rule as they would English-or worse; and in pursuing his policy Mr. Kruger may give the Germans a dangerous footing.) Englishmen respect the Boer and have no desire to interfere with his flag; but they resent the hostility of the Boer Government and Volksmad, ask but fairplay and protection for their liberties and properties, and are angered at the fact of foreigners assisting President Kruger to coerce them. The Boers fear the loss of independence, and ground their refusal of political equality on this fear. Assure them sgainst this, and they can no longer, honestly

or reasonably, persist in this refusal," Finally, he suggests the negotiation of a new treaty, the main heads of which should be these :- "(1) The recognition of Great Britain as the paramount power in South Africa; the guarantee to the South African Republic of territorial integrity and complete autonomy in internal affairs: (1) the inclusion of Swaziland in the Republic : (4) the granting of citizens rights to all foreigners upon a reasonable-and for a specified time unalterable-basis, fair representation being secured by redistribution (5) the placing of the High Court in an unassailable position of independence; (6) liberty of the press, the right of public meeting for all lawful purposes, education, and reasonable concessions to the English language; (7) the removal of religious disabilities."

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

JAPAN AND KORRA.

We are indebted to Japanese exchanges, dated up to the 28th inst., for the following items :--The Kobe Spring Regatta is to be held on May

365 persons committed suicide in Hyogo last

A smart earthquake shock was felt in Tokio

on the rrib. The first new season's ten reached Kobe on the 16th inst.

Pattern matting is being made in the Okayama gaol A new Scamen's Institute was opened at Kobe on the 15th inst. A Regalta is to be held in Nagaraki on the boy slaves. When a boy has reached the years

Queen's birthday. An attempt to raise the Chichima Kan will be made next month.

A very successful athletic mosting was held in Kobe on the 18th inst. Twenty more sub-telegraph offices are to be

opened in the Kobs district. There were fifty-lour cotton spinning establish. ments in Japanese in Japua:y, in charge of the business. No clark educated at Ratifications of the new Japan-German treaty

a commercial college can surpass a slave thus are to be exchanged at Berlin, trained in respect to diligence and conscientious-Heavy storms of rais and wind ravaged several ness. Herein, according to the Chuo, lies the districts of Japan on the 17th inst. secret of a Chinaman's regard for the aducation The Japan Central Bank of Ouska has estaband bringing up of boy slaves, while it also lished three branches in Formous. affords a cine to the reason for a Chinese

Eight hundred miles of the new Japan-Pormosa This development could mover have I sable to being landed in Magazaki.

Fifty-five fishing boats were driven to sea off Matsuc on the 13th inst. by a gale. Six Japanese naval architects have been sent

abroad by the Government to study. From June to February last the Customs receipts at Tamsul were yen 680, 787. The U.S.S. Charleston is to return to

Nagasaki about the end of the month. The principal Formosa harbours are being surveyed with a view to improvement,

Over ninteen million bushels of wheat, barley, and oats were grown in Japan last year. The cable steamer Okinawa Mars was to leave Glasgow for Japan on the 14th inst. Thirteen steamers are to be put on the Japan-

Formosa run, under Government subsidy.

The north breakwater in Yokohama harbour is to be completed by the end of this month, Glibert's eccentricity "The Wedding March was produced by Kobe's Amateurs on the 20th Eighty cases of measles were reported in Nagazaki during the first ten days of this month. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Tosa Maru left Colombo on the 13th inst, for Bombay.

The Government has appropriated yes 60,000

annually for five years towards waterworks for Police escerts were attached to Count Itagakli the new Minister of Home Affairs, from the 14th

Samples of new tea were expected to arrive He proceeds to state seriation the Uitlanders' at Yokohama from the interior about the 20th

The Raw Slik Trading Co., with a capital of one and a half million yes, has been organised in Kobs.

The N. Y. K. set aside yes 1,000 from profits last year to build pleasure gigs for its European

The Japanese military authorities have decided to establish a canned meat manufactory at Etchuilma, Toklo.

Sixteen-persons are to be sent abroad by the Japanese Educational Department this year for

A law for the better control of Japanese residents in China and Korea has been published in the Official Gazette.

the purpose of study.

Owing to the proposed reductions of official salaries in Korea, a Minister of State will only receive \$120 per month in fature!

The losses in the and Division of the Japanese Army, from the time they went to Wel-hal-wel, are stated to have reached a total of 9,673. Attempts are being made by American mission-

Korean Heir Apparent, to Christianity. Imperial Ordinance countermands Ordinance No. 144, issued last year, prohibiting people from going to Korea without permission of the local Government authorities.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MANCHURIA. The Chuo reproduces an interesting account of the slave traffic carried on in the vicinity of Yingkow (Manchuzla), the information emanating from a Japanese bean merchant who recently returned home. Farmers comprise the great majority of residents in Manchuria, and the late Japan-China war interfered so seriously with their agricultural operations that many are suffering from famine. One of the direct consequences of this calamity is an aggravation of the slave trade, more particularly the selling of children, an evil, even in ordinary times, always prevalent to a more or less extent in various parts of Chins. The children, it must be acknowledged, are not sold by their parents until the latter are absolutely driven to it by dire starvation. Buyers collect the poor little fellows, just as keepers of registry offices in Tokio collect coolies, and either sell them to a middleman or trade them directly with intending purchasers. The merchant, who gives this statement, saw at Yingkow an old woman leading a batch of or six children, whose ages ranged between 5 to 12 years. It was a pitiful sight to see these innocent boys and girls clothed in the least possible amount of rags and bare of foot, trooping after an old hag who traded in human beings. The price of a child ranges between 12 to 2 yes, should it be attractive or intelligent looking, but otherwise the price is a few cents. The middleman generally buys a batch at therate of 30 to 50 sen per child, and the slave-broker invariably gives a guarantee to the purchaser that parents will nover again acknowledge or cisim their children. The Japanese merchant said that he once lodged in a house at Yingkow where a family of children lived that had all been bought from slave dealers. One little girl's body was entirely covered with marks of ill-treatment, and her master told his guest that the girl had been given to a slave-broker by her parents as she was too ugly to fetch even a cash. Owing to her lack of natural graces of face and person the poor child was passed on from broker to broker and her ille in consequence was one of blows and kicks, her brutal masters gradging her the food she ate. The Japanese bean merchant took pity upon the child and bought her for a small sum and intends to make a free servant of her when she grows up. The terrible experiences that children at the hands of traders cause the unfortunate beings to live in Intense dread of their owners, so that whonever they are a little naughty or disobedient the threat that they will be handed back to the brokers is sufficient to at once render them docile. Slave, brokers in Manchuria thus appear in the guise of ogres to wretched and destitute boys and gids. The after lives of these children are very varied. Female slaves are kept till they are of age to become mistresses, or are sold Decima ...... again to brothel-keepers, or, if ugly, kept to perform the most menial of tasks. With boys Centaur their careers are alightly more attactive. Almost | Priyang ..... as much kindness is bestowed upon them Two gas companies are being promoted in as upon the children of the house. They are educated in the same way as the others, and are kept apart from the servants. This seems

Chinese are so successful in mercantile transact

lishments and that he seldom lucius any loss

from the faithlessness of the managers of his

branch shops. This success is largely due to

of adolescence his master obtains for him a wife.

When a child or two have been born to the

couple the slave is put in charge of a branch

shop at a distant town. The relations between

the merchant and his manager being so very

close, in fact an indissoluble bond, it is not won-

derful that, even when the former does not

exercise any particular vigilance, the distant

branches are conducted with as much diligence

and faithfulness as if the owner was personally

merchant's peculiar success in commercial

traderta king, - Mall

## THE POLICE FORCE OF JAPAN.

The police force of Japan is a large and wellorganised department, constructed on the French model. In Tokio, the ancient Yedo, which is the capital and seaf of Government, the earliest force of "Watchmen " was organized by. "Kawadan" (the first chief of police in Japan); on his return from Europe nearly a quarter of a century ago; but the police force was established on its present footing twenty-one years ago. I has now a strength of 3,474 (221 chief inspectors and sub-inspectors, and 3,353 constables, or. junea). The fire department is also under police control. For a slender remuneration a large amount of service is expected. The ordinary city policeman is on duty every other day for

twenty-four hours. Eight of these hours he must stand in front of one of the little boxes, or kobancko, of which there are 338 in the city of Tokio. For eight hours he must patrol a certain district, returning to his . hobancho, and during the remaining eight he may sit or lie on a bench within the inner room of the kobancho, ready to be called upon at any moment if required. Six policemen are attached to each box, three by day and three by night, so that whilst one is resting a second is on fixed point duty in front of the box and a third is patrolling. On his off duty days the policeman is partially employed in making inquiries, serving summonses, filling in census papers, or carrying out one or other of the fortytwo senarate and distinct duties which he han to posed to know a little of everything and take a naternal interest in everybody's affairs.

sumours and gossip of his district, give account

of meetings of every kind, religious and political and keep an eye on all newspapers printed or sold. He must tabulate the people of his district into three classes, A. B. and C. and make a correct census and report upon them several times a year. He must report the dition of streets, bridges, embankments, drains, comsteries, &c.; give notice of accidents nuisances, diseases, deaths; keep a watch over the quality of all milk, meat, and vegetables sold; and report on lost children, doubtful characters, gambling, drinking saloons, pawnshops, markets, fairs, weights and measures. functals, festivals, sunaways, physicians, and midwives, foreigners and their passports, and all kinds of the atrical performances and gatherings of the people. The yeshfwara, or district to which legalised vice is confined, has a special number of policemen appointed for its control, so that the remainder are perhaps more free than in our Western cities from contact with the ruined and debased classes of society, although

the open teleration of such a district must be a

digrace to any civilised community;

A Japanese policeman seldem has much difficulty in making an arrest. He is invested with all the majesty of the law; and to the Japanese, law is supreme. It is almost amusing to see him holding a solumn court in the street to settle some dispute between the inhabitants. The surrounding crowd shows no disposition to ridicule and banter which is so trying the temper of the ordinary London "Bobby." With the utmost gravity he examines the parties interested, notes down the information given, and finally pronounces his decision, which generally obeyed without question. This absolutism strikes the foreigner all the more because policamen are usually youthful in appearance and small in figure. Five feet two inches is the standard height, and twenty-one is the minimum age for entrance into the force. Every policeman receives minute instructions as to his depostment, the position of his hands when standing, sitting, &c., and the length of his hair, which "must not be more than two inches in front, nor seventenths of an inch on the neck." The police are for the most part recruited from the well disciplined, and said to be above corruption.—Sunday at Home.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE: English (Mirsapore) 1st prox. German (Karlsruke) 6th prox. Canadian (Empress of Faban) 12th prox. American (City of Rio de Fanetro) 14th prox. Tacoma (Strathleven) 15th prox. American (Gaeke) 22nd prox.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co,'s steamer Brindist left Singapore for this port at 5 p.m. yesterday.

THE steamship Pathan left Singapore for this port to-day, and is due here on or about the

SHIPPING RETURNS. From 8 p.m. yesterday to 5 p.m. to-day. ARRIVALS. Kwonemo .....steamer, from Tamsul. Lyderhorn ..... Kutchinotzu. Kwangles ..... Canton. Formosa ..... Coast Posts. Wingsang .... Canton.

Ontang ...... Samerang, America. Aggregating 14,987 tons register. Halloong ..... Swatow. Triumph ..... Pakhoi. Empress of India Vancouver. Varya..... Europa. " Kutchinotzu. " Salgon,

Publag .....

Wake .....

Aggregating 14,071 tons register,-The British steamship Cootic left San Francisco on the 5th instant, and Nagasaki on the very strange at first eight, but the mystery is 26th at 5.12 p.m., and had light variable soon cleared up, and in a sense seveals why north-east winds and moderate sea, with thick fog on the 28th to port; afrived here on the 19th tions. Everybody knows that a Chinese mer- at 2.22 p.m. Time 2 days, 22 hours and 13 chant of means owns a number of branch estab- i minutes.

Singapore.

" Sandakan.

Shanghal.

The British steamship Formore leit Tamsui on the 26th instant. Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow alth. From Tameni to Amoy had moderate to fresh northerly winds and overcast weather. From Amoy to Swatow had moderate north-east winds and see with overcast and fine weather. From Swatow to Houghong had moderate north-cast winds and sea with fine weather. In Swatow the steamships Pacting, Feiching, Yungching, Progress and Holhow.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS. Dock. Plover (H.M.S.) ........ Swalow ....... Victoria managemente " Comps tenespessesses Alle ansulphed breakersess

### CASE OF NERVOUS PROSTRA-TION RESULTING FROM INDIGESTION.

THEY say that misery loves company, and they have had it so often it has passed into a proverb. Yet it isn's an all-round truth. Some kinds of misery detect company. They want to be left alone. They hate to be elbowed and questioned and talked to. wounded dog will always crawl into some retired place by itself. The instinct of badly injured mon. after a bettle, is the same. Aliments that are mostly fancy, tend to set tongues wagging. But real, genuine, and dangerous diseases don't incite to speech. Orises which are big with fate usually come

That is why Mrs. Souffham had no desire for the society of even her best friends at a certain time she is going to tell us about.

"Up to April, 1881," she writes, "I never, knew what it was to be ill. At that time I began to feel that something was amiss with me. I had no relish for my meals, and after eating my cheet felt heavy and painful, and my heart would beat and thump as though it meant to leap out of its place. Presently became so swollen round the waist that I was obliged to unloose my clothing, as I could not bear anything to touch that part of my body.

.44 Even the lightest-food gave me pain; a little fish setting my heart to beating at a great rate. . My feet were cold, and cold, clammy sweets would break out all over me, leaving me exhausted and worn out. A night I got no sleep to speak of, and in the morning I felt worse tired than when I went to bed. I also look after. For a policemen in Japan is sup- suffered a great deal from my feet being puffed up and sore. I could scarcely get about the house. must repeat to his superior officer all the back as I could only walk a few yards.

"As time went on I lost my flesh and strength more and more, and gave up hope of ever recovering the precious health I had so sadly lost. I took medicines, and consulted a clever doctor at Derby who examined me and said my heart was work. He also gave me medicines, but I get only temporary case from them, and in a short time was as had as before. " All this time I was so nervous and depressed that I had no desire for company. On the contrary, I seemed to want to be alone with my misery. Even a knock at the door frightened me, as though I expected bad news, yet I did not really. My nerves and fancies can away with my knowledge and judgment. Thousands of women who have suffered in this way will understand what I mean.

"Year after-year I remained in this condition, and what I went through I cannnot put in words, nor do I wish to try. It will answer the purpose to say that I existed thus for eleven and a helf-years, as much dead as alive. I spent pounds on pounds in physic, but was not a whit the better for any of it. "In October, 1892, a book was left at our house,

and I read in it of cases like mine being cured by Mother Seigel's Syrup. I got a bottle from Mr. Bardel, the chemist, in Mormanton Street, Derby, and when I had taken this medicine for a few days, my appetite was better and I had less pain. . I kept on taking it, and soon my food agreed with me and? gained strongth.

"After this I never looked behind me, but steadily got stronger and stronger. When I had taken three bottles I was quite like a new woman. All the nervousness had left me, and my heart was sound as a bell. Since then I have emoved good health, and all who know me say my recovery is remarkable. I am confident that Mother Selgel's Syrup was the means. in the hands of Providence, of saving my life; and out of gratitude, and in hope of doing good, I freely consent to the publication of this statement. (Signed) (Mrs.) Ann Scuffham, Cooper's Lane, Laceby, Grimeby, May 1st, 1895."

This letter is endorsed by Mr. William J. Tollerton. of the same town, who vouches for the truth of what Mrs. Scuffham has said, as he personally knew of the circumstances of her illness at the time they coourred. No comment can add a jot to the force of this open, candid, and sinours communication. Whosever reads it must needs be moved and convinced by it. The disease which filled this woman's life with pain and misery for nearly twelve years was indigestion or dyspensis, an ailment sly and cunning Samaural, the feudal class of past ages, and for as a snake in the grass-and as dangerous. Send for the most part they appear to carry out the code | the book of which Mrs. Scuffham speaks, and read the of honour handed down to them from generation symptoms in order that you may know what it is, to generation. They are an intelligent, and how to deal with it. The book costs you nothing, determined, and courageous set of men, yet it would be worth buying as if every lost were hammered gold.—[Adet.]

## Intimations.

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SILK GOODS,

Every Variety in Colour, Stripes and Figures.

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Hongkong, 24th April, 1806 WANTE ...

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NOTICE.

TN conformity with Number IV of the General Regulations of the Pilotage Service of the Port of Canton a COMPETITIVE EXAMINA-TION will be shortly held at the HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE In CANTON, to fill a VACANCY which has occurred in the number

Only those who have served an Appenticeship are eligible for appointment, Those desirous of Competing must send is

their Names to the HARBOUR MASTER not later then the and May. A. IFFLAND.

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BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION,

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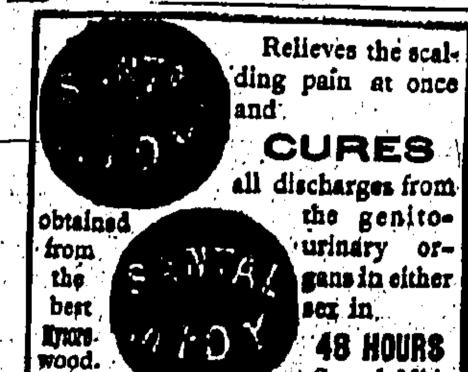
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dal oil of the Bazars, it is suspecific perior, to Co-Cystitic paiba, Cubeb, or Injections.

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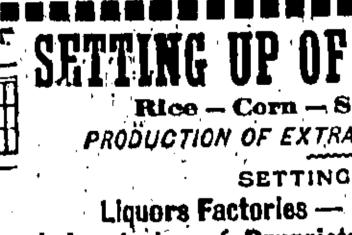
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STEAMERS.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TIENTSIN. THE Steamship

" NANCHANG," Captain Finlayson, will be despatched TO-MORROW, the 30th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hongkong, 21st April, 1890.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY. FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

" MENELAUS," Captain Towell, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 1st May. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, 17th April, 1896. "GLEN" LINE OF STEAM PACKETS,

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL

THE Steamship "GLENSHIEL,"

Captain Jones, will be despatched as above on or about FRIDAY the 1st May. For Freight or Passage apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

Hongkong, 15th April, 1806. FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING," Captain J. G. Spence, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the and May, at

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,

Hongkong, 27th April, 1806. OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL. THE Company's Steamship

"PALAMED." on SATURDAY, the and May.

Captain Williams, will be despatched as above For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents. Hongkong, 21st April, 1806 "SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA. THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE," Captain Peebles, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 4th May. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Hongkong, 25th April, 1806 NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

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VENICE and TRIESTE, all MEDITERRA-NEAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO. Taking Cargo at through rates to PERSIAN

GULF and BAGDAD. BARCELONA. VALENZA, ALICANTE,

ALMERIA and MALAGA. HE Steamship

"Letimbro," Captain Di Marco, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 4th May, at Noon. At BOMBAY the Steamers are discharging in VICTORIA DOCK. For Further Pasticulars regarding Freight and

Passage, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents: Hongkong, 27th April, 1896.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE. THE Steamship "MACDUFF,"

will be despatched on TUESDAY, the sti For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Hengiung syth April, 1800.

## Shipping.

STEAMERS.



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. FOR COLOMBO, PORT SAID. MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "IDZUMI MARU," Captain Tipple, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the ist May,

For Freight, &c., apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Hongkong, 27th April, 1896. THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGA-

TION COMPANY, LIMITED. FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA THE Company's Steamship

" MOYUNE. C. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the and May, at 5 P.M. For Freight, &c., apply to HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,

Hongkong, 28th April, 1896.



THE Steamship "OSBORNE," Captain P. Retile, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th May.

For Freight or Passage, apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA Hongkong, 28th April, 1806.

"SHELL" LINE OF STRAMERS. FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG. THE Company's Steamship

"COWRIE," Captain Parson, will be despatched as above on or about TUESDAY, the 5th May. For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Hongkong, 20th April, 1806.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY. LIMITED. FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. THE Steamship

"CHINGTU."

R. Innes, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th May, at 9 P.M. The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Enginer. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS. FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL HE Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE." Captain Davies, R.N.R., will be despatched for the above Port on or about THURSDAY, the Wh May, instead of he proviously adjections. For Freight or Passage, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,

Hongkong, 17th April, 18ch. SAILING VESSELS.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. THE 100 A. L. British Ship

"QUEEN ELIZABETH," Fulton, Master, will load here for the above Port. and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to SHEWAN & Co.

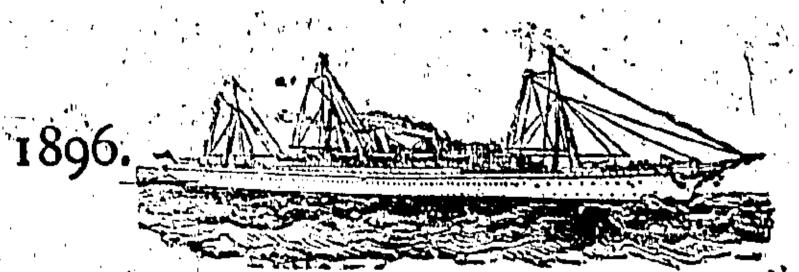
Hongkong, 18th February, 1806. PERSONAL FOR NEW YORK. THE 3/3 L.I.I. American Ship

Penbody, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

"Tam o'shanter,"

## Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



PUNCTUALITY. THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN ... Comdr. G. A. Lee, R.N.R......WEDNESDAY, 20th May. BMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R........WEDNESDAY, 1st July.

THE magnificent Steamables of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First-class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan

via Henolulu, and Sydney to Hongkong via Brisbane and Torres Straits, Good for a months,

and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by

Hongkong, 29th April, 1896.

### OCCIDENTAL & ORIEN-TAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGEOMG. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE: THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STRAMERS. VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND City of Paking (via)

HONOLULU. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. Cottle (via Nagazaki, )

Kobe, Inland Sea, Wednesday, 13th May, Yokohama & Honoat Noon. Gaelle (via Nagazaki,

Saturday, 30th May, Kobe, Inland Sea & at Noon. Yokohama) ..... *Doric* (vin Nagazaki, ) Tuesday, 16th June, Kobe, Inland Sea &

Yokohama) .... THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKO-HAMA and HONOLULU. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th May, 1896, at Noon. Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their fourney at any point sa rowis. Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines

Steamers of this line pass through the IN

of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates, and particulars of the various Routes may be obtained upon application. Special rates (First-class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,

Diplomatic and Civil Services, to European

Officials in service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families. Passengers who have paid full fare, re-embark ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year, will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not

apply to through fares for China and Japan to Eurobe. All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day

previous to sailing. Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, alidnessed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company No. 7. Praya Central. J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.

For further information as to Freight or

Hongkong, 27th April, 2896.

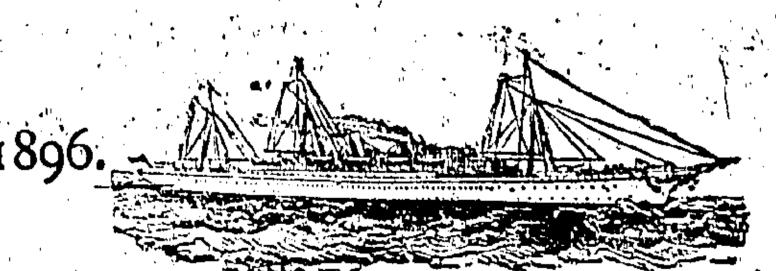
NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL INFECTICUS DISEASES.



AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY ITS USE. W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Bank Buildings.



1896.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND VICTORIA, B.C.) Twin Screw Steamships-6,000 Tons-10,000 Horse Power-Speed to knots.

BMPRESS OF CHINA ... Consdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.... WEDNESDAY, 10th June,

JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, making close connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY leaving there daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

CIRCULAR PACIFIC TICKETS Hongkong to Vancouver, Vancouver to Sydney Australia,

The attractive features of this Company's route, embraces its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition)

the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled. For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

## U. S. MAIL LINE. PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND

Pers (via Nagasaki, Sunday, 3rd May, at Daylight. Yokohama)..... City of Rio de Fandro (via Nagasaki, Kobe, [ Thursday, 21st May, Inland Sea & Yokoat Noon.

> at Daylight. land Sea, Yokohama and Horolulu)......J

THE U.S. Mail Steamship

"PERU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, vid

Nagasaki, Kobe, In- | Sunday, 7th June,

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,

Pedder's Street.

HONOLULU.

NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA YOKOHAMA, on SUNDAY, the 3rd May, 1896 at Daylight, taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Steamers of this line pass through the

LAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route. Through Passage Tickets granted to England France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may b

obtained on application. Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC; UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAIL WAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL-

WAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tarkii rate. Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have, between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the

choice of direct lines. Particulars of the various routes can be had on application. Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officers in the service of China and Japan, and

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-

to Government officials and their families.

portation to Yokohams and other Japan Ports to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinkferi and Denseters, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 7.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-

Consular Involces to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco. For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company.

dress in full : waine of same is recreired.

NG 7, FIRSH CORREL J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent. Hongkong, 16th April, 1896.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.. SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS. COAL AND PROVISION MER-CHANTS. NAVAL CONTRACTORS AND GENERAL COMMISSION

PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG. SOAP MANUFACTURERS. SOLE AGENTS FOR

AGENTS.

**LI** ARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE [ ] COMPOSITION RED HAND BRAND. Hartmann's Grey Paint. Daimler's patent motor Launches Str.

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES ALWAYS IN STOCK REASONABLE PR

RVERY KIND OF

## Mails.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD COMPANIES.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN. HE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the United STATES and

CAMADA and to EUROPE. HONGKONG TO LONDON \$400. Excellent accommodation. First-class Table. DOCTOR and STEWARDESS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK \$350. The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class Atlantic Mail Lines.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA \$225. Rates of Passage to other Points on application. Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM

HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Victoria ..... | 3,167 | Friday ..... | May 1. Olympia ..... | 2,608 | Monday ... | May 18. Strathleven ... | 2,439 | Friday ..... | June 5.

Victoria ....... | 3,167 | Saturday ... | July 11. Olympia ....... | 2,608 | Wednesday | July 29

THE Steamship "VICTORIA" Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., sailing at Noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, will proceed to VICTORIA, B.C., and TACOMA, Wash., via

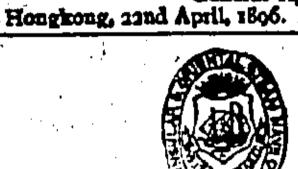
Tatoma ....... | 2,549 | Tuesday ... | June 23.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Points. Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Points should be in quadruplicate; and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer to

MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

the care of the Freight Agent, Northern Pacific Railroad, Tacoma, Wash. Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage of Freight, apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.. General Agents.



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,

Persian Gulf, Continumental and AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship Captain J. F. Jephson, carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, &c., on THURSDAY, the 7th May, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. This steamer connects at

Bombay with the S.S. Oriental, leaving that

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,

port on the 20th May for London direct.

Value of all Packages are required.

and Tea for Loudon (under arrangement) will he transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay. Parcels will be received at this Office until P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading. For further Particulars apply to

H. A. RITCHIE, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1806. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENÓA. ANTWERP, BREMEN AND HAMBURG, PORTS IN THE LEVANT. BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON,

BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS,

NOTICE:

STEAM FOR

GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON

N.B.—CARGO CAM BE TAKEM ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGEOIGA (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.) Karlsruhs..... Tuesday ... | 26th May. Prins Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | 23rd June. Preussen '...... | Tuesday ... | 21st July. Sackses ..... | Tuesday ... | 18th August. Rarlsruks...... | Tuesday ... | 15th Sept. Pring Heinrich ... | Tuesday ... | 13th Oct.

Preusten ..... Tuesday ... 10th Nov. N TUESDAY, the 26th day of May, 1806, at 9 A.M., the Company's Steam ship KARLSRUHE," Captain with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and Graca.

Shipping Orders will be granted till Noom on SATURDAY, the said May. Cargo and Specie will be received on board until g P.M. on MONDAY the 25th May, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until Noom on Mowday, the 25th May. Contents of Packages are sequired. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid Accommodation

and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Lines can be washed on board. For further Particulars, apply to MRLCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 28th April, 1800. by CHESNEY

Printed and Published by DUNCAN at No. 6, Perker's A